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Economic History and Geography

Colonial Trade of Maryland 1689-1715. By MARGARET SHOVE MORRISS. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXII, No. 3. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1914. Pp. viii, 157. \$1.00.)

The author confines her description of Maryland's trade to the twenty-five years of royal control in the colony. "The attempt has been made to indicate its value to Great Britain: (1) as a source for the supply of raw material, that is, tobacco, which had to be shipped directly to England; (2) as a market for British manufactures and foreign goods through Great Britain as an entrepôt; (3) as the terminus of a line of trade which employed a large number of English ships and sailors." The study is based upon a careful use of the Archives of Maryland and the Colonial Office Papers in the Public Record Office. Of especial value are the summaries of the Naval Office Lists of shipping into and out of Maryland. The conclusion (pp. 114-115) that there was considerable ship-building in Maryland at the end of the seventeenth century is a contribution to our knowledge of the period. In other respects Miss Morriss supplies much statistical matter to elucidate and confirm our understanding of the commercial life of a plantation colony.

Maryland's staple, tobacco, was annually exported to England to the amount of about 25,000 hogsheads. An average of 320 hogsheads was shipped to other colonies. Methods of marketing, prices, the fleet system, intercolonial trade, and revenues from tobacco are satisfactorily treated. Colonial currency and bills of exchange are but briefly considered owing to scarcity of material. The production of naval stores in Maryland was more or less of a failure owing to the predominance of tobacco culture. But pipe and barrel staves were exported to some extent after 1700. Efforts to induce the colonists to export furs, fish, and food-stuffs failed, and by 1700 the government did everything in its power to encourage the growth of tobacco.

Imports of manufactures into Maryland amounted to less than exports. The varieties of goods imported are described from the Customs House Accounts, Ledgers of Imports and Exports, and reveal an interesting side-light on social life. The colonists would not manufacture unless driven to it by necessity; they made some homespun cloth and there were coopers and carpenters but scarcely any other mechanics. The number of white servants

in Maryland in 1708 was about 3000, and from 600 to 750 were imported each year. The annual importation of slaves was about 500.

There was some intercolonial trade with New England, Pennsylvania, and New York for food-stuffs, horses, rum, sugar, and fish. But the amount of provisions imported was small, as Maryland was nearly self-supporting. This forms a striking contrast to the almost complete dependence of the West Indian settlements upon Northern supplies. Little evidence of illicit trade could be found, and piracy or connection with pirates cannot be traced in the records of the colony. The appendices contain statistics for Maryland's trade in timber, pitch, tar, turpentine, and imported English and foreign manufactures.

Monographs of this character on colonial trade and others upon internal industrial development are hastening the time when it will be possible to write the economic and social history of America.

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Burgage Tenure in Mediaeval England. By MORLEY DE WOLF HEMMEON. Harvard Historical Studies, XX. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1914. Pp. viii, 234. \$2.00.)

In what case were medieval townsfolk with reference to their tenure? An answer for Germany has been essayed by various students, beginning with Arnold in his *Geschichte des Eigentums in den deutschen Städten* (1861). On the Low Countries there is chiefly Des Marez, in *Etude sur la Propriété Foncière dans les Villes du Moyen-Age, et Spécialement en Flandre* (1898). On France came, in 1880, Curie Seimbres, *Essai sur les . . . Bastides*, with matter touching the southwest in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and lately two works relating to Normandy, and quite particularly to urban tenure: Génestal, *La Tenure en Bourgage* (1900) and Legras, *Le Bourgage de Caen* (1911). With reference to England the most to be had thus far has been found here and there in Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, Mr. Maitland's *Township and Borough*, and Miss Bateson's *Borough Customs* and *The Laws of Breteuil*. Dr. Hemmeon now offers on the English side of the problem a detailed study, prepared first as a doctoral thesis under the guidance of the late Professor Charles Gross.

This study is not only limited to burgage tenure. Its author